"To enable the Allied and Assoclated Governments to proceed at trial and economic life pending a full emination of their claims Germany shall pay in such installments and in manner (whether in gold, comities, ships, securities or otherwise) inter-ailled commission may fix in 1920 the equivalent of \$5,000.-000,000 toward the liquidation of the above claims, from which the expenses of the army of occupation subsequent to the armistice shall first be met, proded that such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Allied and Associated Governments to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation with the approval of the Allied Associated Governments be paid

from the above. "Successive instalments paid over by enemy States in satisfaction of above claims shall be divided by allied and associated Governments roportions which have been detered upon by them in advance on the general equity and of the rights of each.

"The payments mentioned above do not include restitution in kind in the case of property seized or seidentify the property in enemy terri-

"The German Government undertakes to make forthwith the resti-tution contemplated by Article VII. and to make the payments contem-plated in Articles III., IV. and V.

"The German Government recognizes the commission provided by the allied and associated Governments and agrees irrevocably to the possesand authority as is given to it by Articles III., IV. and V. Germany will supply the commission all the infornation it may require relative to the the German Government and its LABOR PROGRAMME financial situation and operations of divisions, and will accord the member agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly Powers The German Governmen tion and expenses for such staff as it

DOUBT PAYMENT OF GERMAN WAR DEBT U. S. Conferees See Possibility

of Repudiation.

Paris, April 11.—While the members of the British and French Parliaments are mobilizing for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the Allies by Germany for all the costs of the war, and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill, the American representatives on the Reparadoubt whether even the account to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the Council of Four (estimated at about \$45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of thirty years) can or will be collected to full. years) can or will be collected in full. ng Germany to payment will grow saker as the years pass, and that Gerweaker as the years pass, and that Ger-iany may take advantage of some con-venient opportunity in later years to re-pudlate her obligations to the present allied Powers under the peace treaty. They recall the action of Russia in repudlating the restrictive Black Sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the condiusion of the Crimean War at a me ment when a new political constellation

a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this with impunity.

For this reason the American and ther delegates on the Reparations Commission have opposed a new proposal which the French brought in to specify labor and other requisitions for the restoration of the devastated French prov

Europe gave the Emperor of Russia

They argued that France in this way might receive disproportionately a large share of her claims in the first years while the ability of the associated Governments to enforce payments was still good, and that other States dependent upon later payments in money and materials might be left "holding the bag" of Garmany proved recalcitant.

if Germany proved recalcitrant.

The difficulty probably will be met by
the French offer to account to the other
countries for the cash value of labor. materials, cattle and other things ex-acted for the restoration of the nine northern provinces.

Germany, although her prisoners will be released at the end of the armistice, probably will be required in the peace settlement to provide a part of the labor needed for the rebuilding of devastated regions as well as labor at home in the manufacture or production of materials to be used in restoration work.

AMERICAN REFUSES **BOLSHEVIST POST**

Geller, Nephew of N. Y. Man, Spurns Hungarians.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, April 10 (delayed).—The plan of the Hungarian Central Govern-ment for placing separate industries ment for placing separate industries under one responsible directing head led to the offer of the management of the hofels and restaurants under this system to an American, Mihaly Geller. The American, however, declined the Government's offer to take charge.

Mihaly Geller, an American citizen of Hungarian birth, who declined to become Government director of hotels in Hungary, is a nephew of R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel, and was made its general manager upon

was made its general manager upon its opening, fourteen years ago. Eight years ago Geller married. Ill health forced him to leave New York and with his wife he went to Egypt, going from there to his old home in Budapest, where he became proprietor of the Hotel Astoria, one of the largest hotels in that city. Geller was in New York about fifteen years. York about fifteen years.

When Count Exercise came here he stayed at the St. Regis, as he had previously known Mr. Haan. He was introduced to Geller, Geller's Hotel Assoria became the headquarters for the Hungarian National Council and most of the plotting which preceded the first revolution in which the monarchy was overthrown was done there. overthrown was done there.

REDS MAY TAKE SEBASTOPOL.

Paris, April 11.—The advance of the Bolsheviki is likely to force the Allies to evacuate Sebastopol, on the Black Sea sear the southern extremity of the Advices to this effect have been re-

Claims In Abatement

Income & Profits Taxes

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prescribed a form of bond (No. 1124) for use by taxpayers who desire to file claims in abatement under sections 214 (a) (12) and 234 (a) (14) of the Revenue Act of 1918.

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FORMALLY ADOPTED

Plenary Session of Peace Council Accept Plan for World Congress.

Pages, April 11.-The report of the ommittee on International Labor Legislation, which drafted a programme to govern international regulation of em ployment conditions, was adopted to-day by the Peace Conference in plenary see sion with amendments proposed by George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio in the British Cabinet, and one of the representatives of his country on the Labor Committee.

When Mr. Barnes was recognized he

offered a motion approving the draft of a convention to create a permanent organization for the promotion of in-ternatinal labor conditions and request-

legates forthwith.

A series of amendments to nominate delegates forthwith.

A series of amendments proposed by the British members also was presented by Mr. Barnes. One of them would extend the period for ratification of labor proposals to eighteen months instead of proposals to eighteen months instead of one year. Another of the amendments follows:

"In framing an act, recommenda-tion or draft of a convention of gen-eral application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial or-ganization or other special circum-stances make industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries."

The proceedings were largely was maily agreed that the proposals which a speeches by Mr. Barnes, M. Colliard and M. Vanderveide, representing British, French and Belgian labor interests.

In moving the adoption of the labor movement Mr. Barnes said it was anticipated that the first meeting of the permanent organizations would be held the proposals was intally agreed that the proposals who in all y agreed that the proposals who is the proposals who is a should take the form either of recommendations to be submitted to the various nations prior to being carried out to be ratified as a treaty.

Machinery also has been provided by which a State failing to carry out its obligations may be submitted to the various nations. inces in the first few years after peace, maintaining that this revived the principle of priority as between the various creditors of Germany, which had been the commission and the Council of Four.

They argued that France in this way In moving the adoption of the labor movement Mr. Barnes said it was anticipated that the first meeting of the permanent organizations would be held in Washington next October. This announcement brought President Wilson to his feet with the assurance that such a labor gathering in the American capital would have the warmest welcome. tal would have the warmest welcom

tal would have the warmest welcome and support.

Fresident Wilson again spoke briefly, paying a warm tribute to the part played by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in preparing the report.

The motion adopting the report provides that each Government shall an

vides that each Government shall appoint forthwith four delegates to attend the conference in October. Two of these delegates will represent the Government, one of them the employees and the other employers, with two ad-visers, including one woman on ques-tions affecting women.

The preamble of the report says:
"Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation the improvement of those conditions is urgently requested, as, for example, by resulation of hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, regulation of the labor supply, prevention of unemployment, provision of an adequate living wage, protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of chaldren and young persons and women, provision for old age and injury description.

M. Kenworthy, an Asquithian people vote to remain with Germany. France is not expected to overlook this fact, and if predictions here are to be credited the question will resolve itself into a race between the two nations to "pack" the valley. Such action can lead only to further ill feeling such as extend for years over Alsace and Lorraine. If the plan of the Council of Four is approved by the Peace Conference the league in a few years may be candidate because of his sponsor. chaldren and young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protec-tion of interests of workers when employed in other countries than their own recognition of the principle of freedom of association and organizing of techni-

report says, every state a member of the league felt morally bound to accept the inciples above enunciated and to par-

cipate in the labor organization as a ordition to membership in the league. The programme for the first meeting will embrace the principle of the eight hour day and the forty-eight hour week, prevention of unemployment, women's employment before and after childbirth, women and children's employment during the night or in unhealthy processes, a minimum age for the employment of children, the extension of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906 prohibiting night work by women and he use of white phosphorus in the manu

facture of matches. The report says that an international labor office is to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, as a part of the league, to collect and dis-tribute information on the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor; subjects which it is pro-posed to bring before the conference: the conduct of special investigations as or-dered by the conference; the prepara-tion of addenda for the conference; the publication of a newspaper in the French, English and other languages

League Lacks 14 Points

PARIS, April 11 .- A placard was posted throughout Paris to-day by the General Federation of Labor, entitled "An appeal to public opinion and the workers." It contains the following:

project of a League of Nations which is not the society of nations such as was prescribed in the fourteen points of President Wilson. The peoples of the entire world in their thirst for acclaimed these fourteen points, and we accepted them. The French working class, faithful to its conception of a war on war, rises against the sabotage of

The placard condemns the foreign policy of blockade con-straints and political and armed interventions. It protests against the expedition to Russia and asks for the conclusion of a real peace to which all peoples can subscribe.

and generally to act as a clearing house on matters of international labor. This office is to be controlled by a governing body of twenty-four members. of whom twelve are to be selected by the Governments, each elected by dele-gates at a conference representing em-

s a heavy blow to thes Government whose policy in many directions Com-mander Kenworthy attacked during the

cal, vocational, educational and other measures."

The establishment of a permanent labor organization to remedy industrial sortis and injustices "which may the present state of society" is viewed as indispensable. Toward the achievement of the object of the League of Nations, the report says, every state a member of the

PADEREWSKI SEES PREMIERS.

on Food Problem.

conference with Premier Orlande lasted nearly an hour M. Paderewski also called on Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Interallied Relief Organization.

French Labor Complains

"Our diplomats offer us a

The most difficult question, says the report, was the method of making the recommendations effective, especially in view of the amendment of the constitution of the region of the amendment of the constitution of the right of Japanese to emigrate to the region of the right of Japanese to emigrate to the right of Japanese to emigrate the league. view of the amendment of the constitu-tions of States of control of labor legis-lation as opposed to Federal control. It was finally agreed that the proposais should take the form either of recom-mendations to be submitted to the va-rious nations prior to being carried out by legislation or of a draft convention to be ratified as a treaty.

is received the correspondence may be published, which, the report says, prob-ably would create considerable moral

BRITISH COALITION

a majority of more than 10,000 over his
Liberal opponent in a vote about 1,000 less than at to-day's election.

Commander Kenworthy was a popular sponsor for a situation which in candidate because of his war record, but the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is a heavy blow to the Coalitionist chose in Lord Percy the strongest man available, and his defeat is the cause of friction.

turned, but by a greatly decreased ma-

Also Confers in Paris With Hoover

Fants, April 11.—Premier Paderewski of Poland had a conference Thursday with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy.



LODGE UNDECIDED, AWAITS FULL TEXT

He Wants to See Covenant Before Accepting the Monroe "Safeguard."

DEMANDS OTHER CHANGES

Potential Cause of Friction Seen in Saar Valley Plebiscite Plan.

Special Despatch to Tun Stn.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican eader who will be chairman of the next Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, has not changed his view one tota as a result or press reports that the Monroe Doctrine has been adequately safeguarded by the commission dealing with the League of Nationa.

The Massachusetts Senator said today that he proposed to see the text of the amended league covenant before passing judgment on "reported changes." Nothing has so far taken place to change the attitude of either Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, Senator Johnson of California or others of the Republican ma-

Majority to Follow Lodge. It was emphasized to-day that the leadership of Senator Lodge will prevail respecting the majority attitude in the Senate toward the amended league constitution. The reports from Paris that the 'Lodge point of view had been adopted regarding the Monroe Doctrine' found the Republican leader unwilling to alter his convictions in response to the flamering reference to himself. The

flamering reference to himself. The present position of Senator Lodge is described as follows:

First—The position taken by the Republican leader in his speeches in the Senate and in his debate with President Lowell of Harvard has undergone no change.
Second—The followers of Senator

Lodge, constituting a majority in the Senate, have shown no disposition to retreat from their stand, despite oppositon reports that they would be

Third—The mere report that "the Moarce Doctrine has been safe-guarded" is not accepted as eliminating one chief objection to the covenant, especially as Serator Lodge and others recall that almost the identical announcement was made prior to the framing of the first covenant, after which it was contended that the covenant did not conflict with the American doctrine.
Fourth—Even if the Monroe Doc

trine should prove to be safeguarded there are many other vital features which would have to be changed and amended before the league covenant would suit men like Senator Lodge.

Will Wait Until Text Is Known The test will come when the actual text of the league covenant is before the Republican leader. It is emphasized here that Senator Lodge did not com-ment on the first covenant until he had ment on the first covenant until he had objections ment on the first covenant until he had read and carefully studied the text. He Lodge in his Lowell debate have been will follow the same procedure with the next covenant draft, and it was stated emphatically on his behalf last night up the report of the drafting body reached only Article X. Save for the Monroe Doctor all reports indicating that his point that all reports indicating that his point of view has changed or that the Repub-licans have "switched" must be taken only for what they are worth.

President Wilson's visit to Baron
Makino, the chief Japanese delegate, was

associated by Senators here with Japan's desire to have an amendment to the league covenant guaranteeing racial equality.

The Republican Senators unanimously

contend that racial inequality, if rec-ognized by American laws, would un-doubtedly be a cause of international discord, and therefore under the leagu covenant should be removed. ood to be the view entertained by men like Senator Johnson

Saar Valley Plan Perilous.

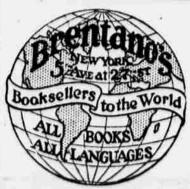
Opponents of the League of Nations re finding new cause for objection in he announcement from Paris that the Council of Four has determined to have the league administer the Saar Valley with a piebiscite at the end of fifteen CANDIDATES LOSE become part of France or remain part of Germany. The Saar Valley, rich in coal, is of inestimable value to the na-Lloyd George Government
Suffers Second Defeat,

London, April 11.—The Coalition Government suffered another defeat, the second since the election of the new Parliament, in the bye election in the Central Hull district to-day when Commander J. M. Kenworthy, an Asquithian Liberal, was elected by a majority of \$917 over Lord Eustace Percy, a Coalition Unionist. The vote was: Ken-

> WANT SOVIETS RECOGNIZED. llinois Labor Party Passes Radi-

cal Resolutions. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11. - Recogniion of the Russian Soviet Government by the United States and the withdrawal f American troops from Russia were mbodied in a resolution adopted unaniously by the delegates to the State conention of the new Illinois Labor party

Other resolutions calling for the recog attion of Ireland as a free country and demanding that President Wilson use his influence at the Peace Conference in behalf of India to obtain self-determina-tion also were adopted.





Is quite different from eating at any other restaurant in New York. It is a different conception of what dining really is; of what makes a pleasurable luncheon, or tea, or dinner; of what satisfies and of what is right.

This difference is apparent in the quality and character of the food served, the quiet ease of the service, the comfortable and appealing fitness of the several dining rooms, and the distinguished people. There is a different atmosphere at the ST. REGIS, pleasant and wholly satisfying. on in the Oak Room

Tea in the Palm Room Dinner in the Fifth Avenue Room

The President asserted that the Mon-

here were no further remarks the chair-

nant shall be construed as invalidat-ing any agreement, such as the Mon-roe Dectrine, for the maintenance of

The exact language of the amendmen

s closely guarded, and efforts to procure copy of the text met with the state-

o disclose textual changes in the cov-

The official statement reads:

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-FIFTH ST.

R. M. HAAN

HARD FIGHT MADE FOR MONROE CAUSE

Continued from First Page.

formation, announced that while Great Britain could see no reason for such a clause, yet as it was demanded by the President she would accede to it. Noth-ing more was heard from the French, and when the President saked finally if there were any objections to its insertion

Convinced of Acceptance. As a result of what has happened the

that the Republicans in the Senate wil accept the covenant without a fight. This belief is based largely upon their insistence now that every one of the objections made specifically by Senator Lodge in his Lowell debate have been

altered. The preamble will be taken up last and may be entirely revised. If the Japanese race equality clause is inserted anywhere it will be here. This issue was not mentioned last evening, the Japanese as usual taking no part in the discussions, not even on the Monroe

BRITISH AID WILSON

Robert Cecil Turns that the amendment was adopted. Scales at Conference.

By the Associated Press Panis, April 11 - Discussion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment at the League of Nations Commission last night ts described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed and upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks

France and China Object. The British attitude had been in The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection in the amendment in the form presented by the President. M. Larnaude of the French delegation followed Lord Robert with objec-tions to inserting the Monroe Doctrine. The Chinese also offered objection to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims Stettin Grave Digg affecting Chinese affairs.

The President paid the closest attental Biettin have gone on ion to the opposition to the amendment and jotted down notes for a reply. In main unburied.

"President Wilson presided at last night's session of the Lengue of Na-tions Commission. The commission received a deputation from the Interreceived a deputation from the Inter-national Council of Women Suffragiets of the allied countries and the United States. Lady Aberdeen introduced a deputation who raised several points of interest to women, and be-fore leaving they were thanked by the chairman, who assured them the the chairman, who assured them the commission appreciated the merits of the suggestions. If all of them were not embedied in the covenant of the league, they were told, it was because it was deemed unadvisable to burden the league with a multitude of details before experience had shown of what it was capable.

"The commission discussed the redraft of the covenant received from the drafting committee and covered.

the drafting committee, and covered the articles from one to ten. There will be discussion of the subsequent articles to-night."

Stettin Grave Diggers Strike. bodies of many dead re-



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CHOICE OF GENEVA BITTERLY RESENTED

French and Belgians Angered by Its Selection as League Capital.

BLAME PUT ON WILSON

Americans Shunned and Pec ple Ask: "When Is President Going Home?"

. By the Associated Press.
Paris, April 11.—Bitter criticism h een aroused in French and Belgian quarters over the choosing of Geneva as the capital of the League of Nations The fact that President Wilson's speed in behalf of Geneva wholly was responsible for the choosing of the swiss provement in his health, 2

"You will not dare to choose a city as the capital of the League of Nations has a stomach, so perfect is which moarnates the enmity between his digestion. races-a city which has been wronged doubtless, but which makes a reconciliation between the peoples of Europe ciliation between the peoples of Europe more distant by the very wrongs it has suffered," President Wilson is reported to have said to the delegates in arguing against the selection of Brussels.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, particularly resented the fact that the subcommittee deliberating upon the choice of the seat of the league never discussed the offer made by Burgomaster Max of Brussels of the Egmont Palace.

"Had London, Paris, Rome or Washington been considered," said M. Hymans, "we would have withdrawn with
good grace. But when a small city was
decided on we feel that it is Belgium's
right from a material and sentimental
point of view that Brussels should have
been chosen.
"Had Zurich fought off the German
hordes for fourteen days, had Bern been
occupied August 20, 1914, had Geneva
withstood the terrific bombardment to

occupied August 20, 1914, had Geneva withstood the terrific bombardment to which Antwerp was subjected, had the Swise army battled for four years along the Rhine as the Belgians fought and died along the Yser, then we would understand why Geneva would be chosen. France was the only one of the great Powers to vote for Brussels as the seat of the league. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, who spoke for only two minutes, said he was bound by the decision of the sub-committee. his speech the President spoke with great earnestness and with some evi-dence of feeling. roe Doctrine was enunciated to combat the Holy Alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was then menacing Europe and seeking to spread its absolute power to the Western Hem-jsphere. It served its purpose in keep-

its absolute power to the Western Hemisphere. It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the western world.

One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity, and having served its great purpose in the western world. It was not being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the President said, to hear oposition expressed to such a docnear oposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The President's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote, and when

of the League of Nations.

The feeling of bitterness against Americans which previously had been indicated, became more pronounced today along the boulevards and in the Chamber of Deputies, Frenchmen formerly friends of Americans and who had formerly greeted them warmly, shunning them. The query frequently was heard, "When is President Wilson returning home?" man of the meeting said the amendment would be considered adopted. While the text of the Monroe Doctrine

amendment is withheld, its main fea-tures are substantially along the follow-ing lines:
"Article X. Nothing in this cove-GRAYSON REASSURES PARIS.

Dr. da Costa's Coming Caused Much Speculation. Paris, April 11 - Sensational des-

atches from New York connecting ment that although there is peculiar American interest in the amendment there was no reason for departing from the definite policy of the commission not the departure of Dr. J. C. da Costa on the transport George Washington with the recent illness of President Wil-

SENSIBLE DIET

Once upon a time—this is a true story—there was a man who lived to eat. He was a gourmand, a glutton, a greedy and ravenous devourer of rich

into a typical dyspeptic.

Finally, through the advice of his physician, he went to became a gourmet, a connoisseur of pure and wholesome

There was an immediate imcity as against Brussels is greatly re- steady return to vim and vigor. Today he doesn't know he

"All due to the sensible diet at CHILDS," was the wise



BIG FOUR CONSIDERS FEEDING OF RUSSIA

May Act on Lenine's Offer for Truce on Bolshevik Attacks.

pecial Wireless Despatch to Tan Sys. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.
Paris, April 11.—Important decision by the Council of Four regarding Russie, it is believed here, are about to be taken, involving the opening of the country to the world. The most interesting phase of this matter to Americans is likely to be that it is proposed to feed Russia largely by means of American

Russia largely of the food and American money. food and American money.

The virtual ultimatum which Premier Lenine sent to the Pasce Conference expired yesterday. The main points were that Russia should be opened to commerce, should be fed, and that the troops of the Allies should be withdrawn, Lenine undertaking to recall the Bolshevik armies operating against the Allies and call off his propagandists.

In regard to the plan for feeding the Bolsheviki through the agency of a neutral commission under the direction of Dr Fridtjoff Nansen, the Arctic explorer, it was stated to-day that there could

It was stated to-day that there could be no question of a contribution from the Scandinavian neutrals other than the organization and the men to carry the organization and the men to carry it out, as they have neither money nor food to spare, except possibly a small amount of Norwegian fish. The greater part of the food must come from the Allied Food Commission, which means in effect from the United States.

From the viewpoint of the neutrals there would be two motives for assum-BRITISH AID WILSON
FOR MONROE CLAUSE

to disclose textual changes in the coverant as the work progresses.

The official statement on hast night's seesion issued this morning does not mention the action on the Monroe Doctrine amendment, although it has been admitted officially from other sources.

The official statement on hast night's seesion issued this morning does not mention the action on the Monroe Doctrine amendment, although it has been admitted officially from his cold, which kept recovered fully from his cold, which kept annething which tended to inscrease their actions to disclose textual changes in the coverant as the work progresses.

Admiral Grayson, the President's physicians would thereby assist in staving officials, that the coming of Dr. da Costa disclose to them, and second they would gain worldwide credit for an act of his manufacture of the coverage fully from his cold, which kept annething which tended to instanting the scanding. recovered fully from his cold, which kept anything which tended to increase the him confined to his bed for several days.

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and highly seasoned foods. In time his stomach rebelled. Its functions were disturbed and digestion became difficult and painful. He developed

conclusion of his physician.